




# C A BINET-MAKER's DIRECTOR. 

BEING A LARGE

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Elegant and Ufeful Defigns of Houfhold Furniture

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BOOK-CASES for Libraries or Private $\|$ TEA-CHESTS, TRAYS, FIRE-SCREENS,

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AND OTHER
$\square$
R N
A M
E
N T
S.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A Short EXPLANATION of the Five ORDERS of ARCHITECTURE, and RULES of PERSPECTIVE;
W IT H

Proper Directions for executing the moft difficult Pieces, the Mouldings being exhibited at large, and the Dimenfions of each Design fpecified:

THE WHOLE COMPREHENDED IN
One Hundred and Sixty COPPER-PLATES, neatly Engraved,
Calculated to improve and refine the prefent Taste, and fuited to the Fancy and Circumftances of Perfons in all Degrees of Life.

Dulcique animos novitate tenebo. Ov v D .
Ludentis /peciem dabit © torquebitur. Hor.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Of St. } M A R T I N^{\prime} \mathrm{s}-L A N E, \mathrm{CABINET-MAKER.}
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$L O N D O N$

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Oothe Pight. Fionourables
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©BaronilClarthuortho fll artmurth Caste,
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- And Custos Rotulorium of the Conntry ofllonthumbertand,. And one of the LO ORD of the Bed Chamber to his $M$ A $\mathrm{J} E \mathrm{E}$ T Y . \&cc.


 CMy Sord - Apour-Surtblipies
tmorr. Shimentlen


0F all the Arts which are either improved or ornamented by Architecture, that of $C A B I N E T-M A K I N G$ is not only the moft ufeful and ornamental, but capable of receiving as great afliftance from it as any whatever. I have therefore prefixed to the following defigns a fhort explanation of the five Orders. Without an acquaintance with this fcience, and fome knowledge of the rules of Perfpective, the Cabinet-maker cannot make the defigns of his work intelligible, nor fhew, in a little compafs, the whole conduct and effect of the piece. Thefe, therefore, ought to be carefully ftudied by every one who would excel in this branch, fince they are the very foul and bafis of his art.

The Title-Page has already called the following work, The Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Direitor, as being calculated to aflift the one in the choice, and the other in the execution of the deligns ; which are fo contrived, that if no one drawing fhould fingly anfwer the Gentleman's tafte, there will yet be found a variety of hints fufficient to conftruct a new one.

I have been encouraged to begin and carry on this work not only (as the puff in the play-bill fays) by perfons of diftinction, But of eminent tafte for performances of this fort; who have, upon Jmany occafions, fignified fome furprize and regret, that an art capable of fo much perfection and refinement, fhould be executed with fo little propriety and elegance. How far the following fheets may ${ }^{-}$remove a complaint which I am afraid is not altogether groundlefs,
the judicious reader will determine: I hope, however, the novelty, as
${ }^{10}$ well as the ufefulnefs of the performance, will make fome atonement
${ }^{2}$ for its faults and imperfections. I am fenfible there are too many to be found in it; for I frankly confefs, that in executing many of the drawings, my pencil has but faintly copied out thofe images that my fancy fuggefted; and had they not been publifhed till I could have pronounced them perfect, perhaps they had never feen the light: Neverthelefs, I was not upon that account afraid to let them go abroad, for 1 have been told that the greateft mafters of every other art have laboured under the fame difficulty.

A late writer, of diftinguifhed tafte and abilities, fpeaking of the delicacy of every author of genius with refpect to his own performances, obferves, that he has the continual mortification to find himfelf incapable of taking entire pofleffion of that ideal beauty that warns and fills his imagination.

Never, fays he, (in a quotation from Tully) was any thing more beautiful than the Venus of Apelles, or the Jove of Phidias, yet were they by no means equal to thofe high notions of beauty which animated the geniufes of thofe wonderful artifts. The cafe is the fame in all arts where tafte and imagination are concerned; and I am perfuaded that he who can furvey his own works with entire fatisfaction and complacency, will hardly ever find the world of the fame favourable opinion with himfelf.

I AM not afraid of the fate an author ufually meets with on his firft appearance, from a fet of critics who are never wanting to thew their
their wit and malice on the performances of others : I fhall repay their cenfures with contempt. Let them unmolefted deal out their pointlefs abufe, and convince the world they have neither goodnature to commend, judgment to correct, nor fkill to execute what they find fault with.

The correction of the judicious and impartial I fhall always receive with diffidence in my own abilities and refpect to theirs. But tho' the following defigns were more perfect than my fondnefs for my own offspring could ever fuppofe them, I fhould yet be far from expecting the united approbation of $A L L$ thofe whofe fentiments have an undoubted claim to be regarded; for a thoufand accidental circumftances may concur in dividing the opinions of the moft improved judges, and the moft unprejudiced will find it difficult to difengage himfelf from a partial affection to fome particular beauties, of which the general courfe of his ftudies, or the peculiar caft of his temper may have rendered him moft fenfible. The mind, when pronouncing judgment upon any work of tafte and genius, is apt to decide of its merit according as thofe circumftances which the moft admires either prevail or are deficient. Thus, for inftance, (fays the ingenious author before quoted) the excellency of the Roman mafters in painting confifts in beauty of defign, noblenefs of attitude, and delicacy of expreffion, but the charms of good colouring are wanting : On the contrary, the $V$ enetian fchool is faid to have neglected defign a little too much, but at the fame time has been more attentive to the grace and harmony of well-difpofed lights and Jhades. Now it will be admitted by all admirers of this noble art, that no compofition of the pencil can be perfect, where either of thefe qualities are abfent ; yet the moft accomplifhed judge may be fo particularly ftruck with one or other of thefe excellencies, in preference to the reft, as to be influenced in his cenfure or applaufe of the whole tablature, by the predominacy or deficiency of his favourite beauty. Something of this kind, tho' the following fheets had all the perfection of human compofition, would no doubt fubject them in many things to the cenfure of the moft approved judges, whofe
whofe applaufe I fhould efteem my greateft honour, and whofe correction I fhall ever be proud to improve by.

Upon the whole, I have here given no defign but what may be executed with advantage by the hands of a fkillful workman, tho' fome of the profeflion have been diligent enough to reprefent them (efpecially thofe after the Gothic and Chinefe manner) as fo many fpecious drawings, impoffible to be work'd off by any mechanic whatfoever. I will not frruple to attribute this to malice, ignorance and inability : And I am confident I can convince all Noblemen, Gentlemen; or others, who will honour me with their commands, that every defign in the book can be improved, both as to beauty and enrichment, in the execution of it, by

## Their Moft Obedient Servant.

St. Martin's-Lane, March 23, 1754.

Thomas Chippendale.


## A

N
IR John Anftruther, bart.
Mr. James Affleck, upholder Mr. James Affleck, cabinet-maker Thomas Atkinfon, cabinet-maker Allan, joiner
William Allanfon
James Anderfon, cabinet maker
John Addifon, carpenter
Robert Arnot
Samuel Agar, carver

## B

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort William Bradrhaw, efq;
Thomas Bladden, efq;
William Belchier, efq;
Mr . John Belchier, furgeon
Thomas Belchier, cabinet-maker
John Buck, cabinet-maker
Robert Brown, cabinet-maker
Jofeph Brown, cabinet-maker
William Benfon, cabinet-maker
Peter Badger, carver

## Peter Burcham

John Burgefs, joyner
_—Brett, enameller
John Bland
John Barber, cabinet-maker
Thomas Bay
John Burry
John Bladwell, upholder
James Burby, cabinet-maker
George Brumell
Barnard Broadbett, painter

## - Brand, carver

## William Bradbury

John Butter, joyner
William Butler, cabinet-maker
Peter Blankinfop
Robert Barker, upholder, at York.

## C

The Right Hon. the Earl of Chefterfield The Right Hon. Lord Clifford
The Hon. Francis Chartres, of Ampffield, efq;
The Rigth Hon. Lady Catharine Chartres Sir Thomas Clavering
John Craigie, of Dunbarnie, efq;
William Connolly, efq;
Ralph Congreve. efq; Cheere, efq:

## Mr. Archibald Carmichall

- James Caddell, Upholfterer

Cæfar Crouch
James Clyes
Thomas Chapman
Robert Campbell
John Clair, cabinet-maker
Charles Cook, joyner
Collins, upholder
Channon, fenr. cabinet-maker
Channon, jun. cabinet-maker
James Clydidale
Thomas Clayton, plaifterer of Hamilton
Robert Corney
Robinfon Cook, at Liverpool
Cauty, cabinet-maker
John Crofby, cabinet-maker
Jofeph Cooper
Cooper, cabinet-maker
b oper, cabinet-maker Henry

Mr: Henry Conftable, upholfterer Crook, plaifterer
Jofeph Conyears, cabinet-maker John Chambers

John Goodeyre, cabinet-maker Richard Gillow
Samuel Goulding
Thomas Gill
Nathaniel Goldfmith
Edward Griffith
Samuel Goulding

The Right Hon. Lord Delawar Sir Conycrs D'Arcy, knt. of the Bath Lewis Douglas, of Garwald, efq; George Dempfter, of Dunichen, efq;
Mr. William Dempfter, jeweller
Thomas Dawfon, cabinet-maker
Robert Dawfon
John Dale, cabinet-maker
Richard Denham
Thomas Dade, joyner
Thomas Davis, joyner
James Davis
William Davifon, cabinet-maker
Thomas Dean, cabinet-maker
George Dickfon, cabinet-maker
William Dunell

- Dorrington

William Dee
Allexander Dingwall, cabinet-maker
Solomon Dingle, joyner
Richard Dark, upholfterer
Matthias Darly, engraver

$$
\mathrm{E}
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The Rt. Hon. Lord Elphinfton Auguftine Earle, efq;
Mr. George Edwards
Charles Edwards, enammeller Elwick, upholder

$$
\mathrm{F}
$$

The Right Hon. Lord Feverfham Mr. John Fothergill, joyner
William Farmborough, cabinet-maker
William Franks, bricklayer
John France
George Fairweather, cabinet-maker Farrant
Henry Foy, cabinet-maker
Benjamin Fox, cabinet-maker, 2 books
Richard Farrer, upholder, York
25.4.mern

> G
G

The Rt. Hon. Lord Guildford
The Rt: Hon. Lord Guernfey
Mr. Fräncis Guillander, enameller
James Gray
William Gordon, cabinet-maker
Ambrofe Godfrey, chymift
-Gaffield, cabinet-maker.
Robert Green
Jonathan Greenwell
ikichard Gomm
-Godfall
Edward Good, upholder
James Goot, ditto
Gearing

His Grace the Duke of Hamilton The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopton The Right Hon. the Earl of Hallifax Robert Hamilton of Kilbrookmont, efq; Archibald Hope, of Ranquillor, efq; Mr. Thomas Hooper

Thomas Hopper, cabinet-maker, 2 Books
William Howdell
Nathaniel Hobfon, cabinet-maker
Aaron Hardcaftle, joyner
Robert Hudfon, cabinet-maker.
William Henderfon

## -- Holl

1 faac Hoyle
William Hollingfworth
William Henfhaw
William Hunter, upholder
James Hodges
Pearce Hall, cabinet-maker
Anthony Hilker, picture-frame-maker

- Hardman, upholder
-. Halfey, carver
Hugh Harrifon, at Richmond fhire, York
David Hopkins, cabinet-maker
Samuel Hayworth, carver
William Halfe, cabinet-maker
James Hudion, cabinet-maker
Chriftopher Higgions
II
Mr. Leonard Jennings, cabinet-maker Thomas Jellings, cabinet-maker William Ince, cabinet-maker
John Jeffries, upholder
Jofeph Jackfon, cabinet-maker
Caleb Jeacock,' cabinet-maker
--- Jeffier, cabinet-maker
Owen Jones, cabinet-maker


## K

His Grace the Duke of Kingfton
Mr. John Kier, cabinet-maker
William Kaygill, cabinet-maker
John Kingfton
Quintin Kay
---- Kilpin, upholder
Alexander Kincaid, cabinet-maker
-- Knowles

## L

The Moft Hon. Marquifs of Lothian Lady Lewis, of Trentham Thomas Lundin, of Lundin, efq; James Lumifden, of Runnyhill, e!q; Mr. David Lothian

Mr. Jofeph Lockyer
John Lindow
Lewis
Jofeph Lonfdale
Thomas Linfoot
John Lilly
Thomas Long

## M

The Right Hon. Earl of Morton The Right Hon. Lord Montford Mitchell, efq;
Mr. William Miller, cabinet-maker William Miller, upholder
George Marfh, cabinet-maker Alexander Mc Aull Manton, founder
Jofeph Mathifon, cabinet-maker
Robert Mabberly, painter
Robert Melvill, cabinet-maker
Milldew, cabinet-maker
James Mofs, joyner
Daniel Mafon
Nathaniel Martindale, cabinet-maker
Archibald Murry,
Charles Marquand
John Morland
Charles Magniac
Thomas Malton, of Nottingham, cabi-net-maker

Mainlove, upholfter
Peter Main

## N

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk Her Grace the Dutchefs of Norfolk The Right Hon. Earl of Northumberland Mr. Patrick Nicholfon John Newman, cabinet-maker
Ifaac Newman, cabinet-maker Adam Nelfon
John Nottingham Jeremiah Nance, founder
R

Sir Thomas Robinfon, bart.
Mr. _ Reeves, efq;
Ar.
Andrew Reed, cabinet-maker
John Ranken, cabinet-maker
James Rannie, cabinet-maker
John Ridge, cabinet-maker
Francis Richardfon.
Roger Roe
John Raifin, joyner
George Rook
John Roberts, cabinet-maker
George Reynolds, cabinet-maker
Francis Roux, engraver
George Reynoldfon, upholder, York
Timothy Roberts, cabinet-maker
S
The Right Hon. Countefs of Shaftibury
David Scott, of Scotfarvet, efq;
David Smith, of Methven, efq;

- Mr. Robert Spence, cabinet-maker

George Seddon, cabinet-maker
John Simpfon, carpenter
Thomas Simpfon
Mathias Simpfon, carpenter
Jofiah Sutton, enammeller
Hugh Spear, cabinet-maker
Paul Saunders, upholferer
John Spark, cabinet-maker
James Scholefield, watch-maker
--- Sackham, upholder
--- Shane, upholder
--- Sayer, bookfeller, 6 Books
Francis Say, upholder
--- Swan, bookfeller, 12 Books
—— Scott, carver
David Stevenfon, cabinet-maker
Stabler, and Barfow, bookfellers, York
George Ste venfon
Samuel Shatford, cabinet-maker

## T

John Thompfon, of Charleton, efq; Alexander Thiflethwaite, efq; Mr. John Troughton, cabinet-maker Charles Tuttop, cabinet-maker
John Trotter, cabinet-maker
William Trewin, cabinet-maker
Benoni Thacker, carpenter / altr
——Tack, organ-maker
Jofeph Tyler
U
Mr. Richard Underwood
Philip Upton
Hugh Underwood, cabinet-maket, Scarborough

V
Mr. William Vancaiter

Mr. Thomas Varly

- Charles Verco

Gerrard Vander-Gucht
Richard Vanhagan

## W

Walter Wemys, of Lothocker, efq; William Webfter, joyner John Willis
James Ware, cabinet-maker James White, cabinet-maker John Walkinton, cabinet-maker George Weft, cabinet-maker Thomas Whittle, carver David Waters, cabinet-maker

John Waters, cabinet-maker
Charles Warrell, joyner
Richard Wood, in York, 8 Books
Richard Wood:
John White, cabinet-maker
Henry Watfon
William Williams, cabinet-maker
Richard Wright, upholder
John Wright, York

## Y

Lady Young
Mr. David Young
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mr.David Young } \\ \text { John Young }\end{array}\right\}$ Profeffors of Philofophy Robert Young

## THE

## GENERAL PROPORTIONS

## OF T. H E TUSCAN ORDER. PLATE I. No. I.

TAKE any Height propofed for this Order, and divide it into five equal Parts, one of thofe Parts fhall be the Height of the Pedeftal according to the finall Divifion of the Scale, on the left Hand; the other four Parts above muft be divided into five Parts, according to the outmoft Line on the left Hand ; the upper fifth Part fhall be the Height of the Entablature, and the other four Parts betwixt the Pedeftal and-Entablature, fhall be the Height of the Column, including its Bafe and Capital ; and this Height being divided into feven Parts, one of thofe Parts will be the: Diameter of the Column, which Diameter is divided into fixty equal Parts, and is called a Module; and this will ferve to fet off all the Mouldings for this Order: You have all the Particulars of the Mouldings at large on the right Hand ; the Bafe and Capital are each in Height a Semi-diameter of the Column ; the Column muft be divided into three equal Parts betwixt the Capital and Bafe, and from the Top of the lower Divifion it is diminifhed $\frac{:}{3}$ of its Semi-diameter on each Side. The Method of diminifhing the Column is explained in the middle Scheme; the Breadth of the Die of the Pedeftal is determined by the Projection of the Bafe of the Column.

## GENERAL PROPORTIONS

## DORICK ORDER. PLATE II. No. 2.

TAKE any Height upon a Atraight Line, as in the Tuscan Order, and divide it into five equal Parts, one of them fhall be the Height of the Pedeftal ; the other four Parts muft be divided into five Parts, one of which is the Height of the Entablature; the remaining four Parts muft be divided into eight

## $\left[\begin{array}{ll}2\end{array}\right]$

Parts; one of them is the Diameter of the Column or Module, which divide into fixty equal Parts, as in the Tuscan Order, to fet off all the Mouldings, as you will fee on the right Hand, where you have the Plan of the Cornice. The Column diminifhes $\frac{\frac{1}{6}}{6}$ of its Semi-diameter on each Side, from $\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{}$ Part of its Height to the Top of the Capital. The Bafe and Capital are each in Height a Semi-diameter.

## T H E

## GENERAL PROPORTIONS

# O F THE <br> <br> I O N I CK O O D ER. <br> <br> I O N I CK O O D ER. <br> PLATE III. No. 3 . 

TA K E any Height, as in the foregoing Orders, and divide it into five equal Parts, one of thefe Parts is the Height of the Pedeftal; the other four being divided into fix Parts, one of them is the Height of the Entablature; the remaining four Parts mult be divided into nine equal Parts; one of them is the Diameter of the Column or Module, which is divided into fixty equal Parts as before; the Mouldings are at large, with a Scale or Module to draw them. The Column is diminifhed $\frac{\div}{6}$ of its Semi-diameter on each Side, from ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ Part of its Height. The Bafe and Capital are each in Height a Semi-diameter.

## THE

## GENERAL PROPORTIONS

## O F THE

## CORINTHIAN ORDER.

## PLATE IV. No. 4.

THE whole Height is divided into five Parts; one of them muft be for the Pedeftal, the other four remaining Parts muft be divided into five; one of them will give the Height of the Entablature, the other four, betwixt the Pedeftal and Entablature, muft be divided into ten Parts, one of which is the Diameter of the Column, or Module, which divide into fixty equal Parts as before ; the Bafe is in Height a Semi-diameter of the Column ; the Capital is one Module, and ten Parts, in Height : The other Dimenfions are as in the Ionick Order.

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## GENERAL PROPORTIONS

## O F T H E

## COMPOSITE ORDER.

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\text { PLATE V. N. } 5 .
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TAKE any determined Height, as in the Corinthian Order, and divide it into five Parts, one Part fhall be the Height of the Pedeftal, the other four Parts muft be divided again into five Parts as before; one of them is the Height of the Entablature : The Height of the Capital is one Module, and ten Parts : The Column diminifhes $\frac{\%}{\%}$ of its Semi-diameter on each Side, from one third Part of the Height. The Dimenfions are as in the Corinthian Order.

## COLUMNS of each ORDER.

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\text { PLA TE VI. No. } 6 .
$$

TH E Bafes are in Height a Semi-diameter of the Column, their Projections are of the Height ; their Members are of an eafy Form, being mof of them a Semi-circular, except the Scotia, which is a Mixti-linear drawn from two Centers, in this Manner, as in the lonick Bafe. Having drawn and divided the Bignefs of each Member, and the Centers of the upper and lower Torus, then let fall a Perpendicular from the Center of the upper Torus, and divide it within the Space of the Scotia into feven Parts, the three uppermoft will be the Segment of the Circle drawn to the oblique Line: The other Segment is drawn by fixing the Center where the Oblique cuts the Perpendicular ; the other Scotias are drawn in the fame Manner. The Mouldings are all the fame as prick'd or mark'd in the Orders.

T: $\mathbf{H} \mathbf{E}$

## B A S ES AND CAPS

## PEDESTALS of each ORDER.

PLATE VII. No. 7 .

THE Projection of the Bafe of the Pedeftal is equal to its Height, and the Caps project the fame; the Mouldings are prick'd off as they are drawn in the Order before.


## SPIRAL LINES of the VOLUTE

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O \mathrm{~F} \text { THE }
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## I O N I GK O R DER.

## PLATE VIII. No. 8.

TA K E your Compaffes and extend from I in the Eye of the Volute, to the greatef Extent, and fweep with them a Quarter of a Circle; then holding ftill in the Point where the Compaffes ended the Quatter Circle, bring the other Point of the Compaffes to 2 in the Eye of the Volute; there fweep another Quarter of Circle, ftill holding your Compaffes in that Point; bring the other Point of your Compaffes to 3 in the Eye of the Volute, and fweep another Quarter of a Circley then hold your Compaffes in that Point, and bring the other Point of your Compafles to 4 in the Eye of the Volute, then fweep the other Quarter ; fo by this Means you will complete one Round of the Volute: Then proceed in the fame manner from 4, to 5, 6, 7, and fo on to 12 . Take Notice of the Eye of the Volute at large, and obferve to divide each Divifion into three equal Parts, as is done betwixt 2 and 6 , and let the Point of your Compafs be placed in the Points $c, d, f, \& c$. to diminifh the Fillet of the Volute.


FIGURE the Firft is the profile of a Chair with its proper dimenfions: To draw a Chair (fig. III.) in Perfpective, you muft firt draw the ground line $\mathbf{E}$, then draw the horizontal line F , then mark your point of fight O , from thence fet off eight feet fix iniches to V , the point of diftance; the height of the horizontal line is always five feet fix inches from the ground line: Draw another line D , parallel to the ground line, for the feat of the Chair ; fet off your dimenfions at pleafure, fo as to make your defign look as well as poffible.

Suppofe EE, one foot ten inches, the front of the Chair, then from the point of fight O draw $\mathrm{OE}, \mathrm{OE}$; then from the profile, (fig. I.) take one foot fix inches and half CC, and fet it off to the right hand cc, and from thence draw two lines Vce, till they cut the ray OE; then fet off the bignefs of the back of your Chair nn , one foot five inches and an half; on the front of the Chair draw nn , \&c. to the point of fight O ; thofe lines cc , drawn from the point of diftance V , cut the vifual OE ; draw the lines parallel to the vifual, O n n , and where they interfect in Onn, there the back foot will fall at the feat of the Chair.
The diftance in the profile B, one foot nine inches and a half, fet off from E to bb, determines where the top of the back foot falls; the fame method is taken for the bottom of the back foot. You fee one foot nine inches and three quarters taken from the profile fet upon the line drr ; the diftance $m$ from the foot in the profile is fet off upon the ground line $\mathbf{E m}$, which gives the crofs rail: The vifual lines Onn, mark'd upon the ground line E, give the breadth of the back foot at the bottom ; the line G, continued in g , from the corner of the Chair E up to P , is one foot ten inches; from $\mathbf{P}$ draw a line to the point of fight, then raife two perpendiculars from bb up to P , and the line drawn from P to the point of diftance $V$ where it interfects in q , gives the determined height of the back of the Chair, ttt gives the breadth of the banifter at the bottom of the Chair, aa in the horizontal line are two points which anfwer to draw the top and bottom rails of the Chair, as the Chairs are lefs behind than before.

Figure IV. is a front view of a Chair, and the meafures fet off as in the other Chair, and drawn to the fame point of fight and diftance.

## [ 8 ]

Figure V. is for to take any of the Chairs in the book off at large. In order to get their proper fweeps, you muft firft draw a middle line on the back you intend to have, then draw fo many lines as are needful at an inch diftance from each other, and as many at the fame diftance from the bottom as will go up to the top; then you will fee in which of the fquares the fweeps of the Chairs will fall. Then in your drawing at large, you muft draw as many fquares as are in the little one. It is no matter how big or how little you make your Chair, for you will ftill preferve the fame proportion. So then if you obferve in what fquares your fweep falls in the fmall drawing, by obferving the fame in the large drawing, you may come at this or any other.


## A DRESSING-TABLE in Perspective,

PLATE X. NoIo.

TO draw a Drefling-Table in Perfpective, draw the line CAB; then from A to B fet off the length of your Table with its mouldings, and the recefs for the knees as you fee fpecified; draw the lines to the point of fight ; then from C to A fet off the depth of the Table, with the recefs and mouldings, and draw them to the point of diftance till they cut the line OA, which drawn parallel to the line AB, gives the depth of the recefs and projections of the mouldings, and this compleats the plan D.

The fame lines muft be continued to the diagonal line at the corner ; then draw the ground line E five feet fix inches from the horizontal line; and from that line on the left hand fet off the height of your Table as you fee fpecified; draw the mouldings to the point of fight O ; then raife perpendiculars up from the diagonal, and where they interfect in the mouldings is the projection of them. Parallels to the ground line E , drawn from the mouldings in F , give the rife of the moulding in the Table, and perpendiculars raifed from the plan compleat the whole; from A to d gives the depth of the recefs; eee, $\mathscr{B}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. gives the length of the brackets, (as you may fee by the perpendiculars raifed.
Pd ! P30hs
$\qquad$

## [7] <br> R U I E S <br> and FOR DRAWING <br> A BOOK-CASE in Perspective.

## PLATE XI. No. 1. .

TO draw a Book-Cafe in Perfpective, draw the line A, and fet off the length of your Book-Cafe with its mouldings, and the depth of it on the fame line, as you fee the meafures fpecified: complete the plan D, and draw your parallels to the diagonal line at the corner. To make the plan E fet off the depth of the upper part of the Book-Cafe in the line B, and draw them to the vifual as before : this done, you may complete the plan E , draw the ground line M , and on the left hand fet off the height of your Book-Cafe, as you fee all the meafures fpecified ; draw all thefe meafures to the point of fight O , and raife perpendiculars from the diagonal, and you will have the projections of the moulding in $\mathbf{F}$; from every particular projection in $\mathbf{F}$ draw parallels to the ground line, to get the proper rife of your mouldings $\mathrm{kkk}, \Xi^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. in the plan E is the projection of the cornice, and from thefe projections raife all your perpendiculars to the Book-Cafe. To draw the pediment in Perfpective, you muft firft draw it as you fee it in G ; then from H you muft draw parallels to k , on the left hand; then draw thofe lines marked in $h$ down to the point of fight; then draw the parallels from LL to bb, to give the rife of the particular members of the cornice. Then where the dotted lines in the plan of the cornice k interfect in the vifual line I , raife perpendiculars to bb in the pediment, which give the projection of the mouldings in bb for a clofe pediment; or if you have a mind to have it an open one, you muft raife perpendiculars from the mitres of the cornice kk .

## PLATES XII. XIII. XIV. and XV.

ARE a variety of new-pattern Chairs, which, if executed according to their Defigns, and by a fkillful workman, will have a very good effect. The fore feet are all different for your better choice. If you think they are too much ornamented, that can be omitted at pleafure. The proper dimenfions of thofe Chairs are one foot ten inches in the front, one foot five inches : behind, and one foot five inches from the front of the back foot to the front rail ; the back, one foot ten inches ${ }_{5}^{\frac{1}{5}}$ high ; the feat one foot five high; but that is made lower according as the feat is to be fuffed.

## $8]$

## PLATE XVI.

I$S$ three Ribband-back Chairs, which, if I may fpeak without vanity, are the beft I have ever feen (or perhaps have ever been made.) The Chair on the left hand has becn executed from this Defign, which had an excellent effect, and gave fatisfaction to all who faw it. I make no doubt but the other two will give the fame content, if properly handled in the execution. Their dimenfions are affixed to the defign.

## PLATES XVII. XVIII. XIX. and XX.

ARE eight different defigns of French Elbow Chairs, of various patterns, which I hope will be of great ufe, if properly applied. Some of thofe Chairs are defign'd to be open below at the feat, which greatly lightens them, and has no ill effect. The common fizes are as follows; two foot three inches in front, one foot eleven inches over behind, one foot ten inches from the front of the back to the front of the feat rail. The feat is one foot two inches $\frac{1}{2}$ high ; the height of the back, from the feat, is two foot three inches ; but thofe dimenfions differ according as the rooms are larger or fmaller : the ornaments on the backs and feats are in imitation of tapeftry or needlework. The carving may be leffened by an ingenious workman without detriment to the Chair.

## P L A TES XXI. and XXII.

ARE' fix new defigns of Gothic Chairs ; their feet are almoft all different, and of the ornaments may be left out if required. The fizes are the fame as in the preceding Chairs, and may be leffened or enlarged, according to the fancy of the fkillful artift.

## PLATES XXIII. XXIV. and XXV.

$A$RE nine Chairs in the prefent Chinefe manner, which I hope will improve that tafte, or manner of work; it having yet never arrived to any perfection; doublefs it might be loft without feeing its beauty: as it admits of the greateft variety, I think it the moft ufeful of any other. The fizes are all fpecified on the defigns. The three laft (No. XXV.) 1 hope will be well received, as there has been none like them yet made.

## [ 9 ] <br> PLATE XXV,

IS a Chinefe Sopha with a canopy over it, with its curtains and vallens all tied up in drapery. This defign may be converted into a bed, by having the Sophafo made as to comeforward, the curtains to draw to the front of the Sapha, and hang floping, which will form a fort of tent, and look very grand. The ornaments are defigned for burnifhed gold. B is half the canopy; A the lath the curtain hangs to; C the profile of the wood work; D an ornament that goes round the infide; $E$ the French work, and $f f$ the laths that are required.

## PLATE XXVI.

IS a Chinefe Sopha, intended for the fame ufe as the former; the defign is different from the other, and if well executed by an ingenious workman, it can't fail of giving content.

## PLATE XXVII.

IS a bed with its proper dimenfions, which needs but a little explanation. B is a different cornice to be covered with the fame as the curtains ; aaa, $\Xi^{\circ} c$, is the lath with pullies fixed to draw the curtains up with.

## PLATE XXVIII.

IS a Gothic Bed with a drapery Curtain; the pofts are made into eight cants, and indented: B is one fourth part of the tefter; aa is the fame length as $\overline{A A}$, which muft go from corner to corner of the bedtead, to form the roof; this done, you have the corners or hips'form'd. Divide the length AA as you fee it, and then raife two perpendiculars up to B, and divide that length into the fame number of divifions as AA below, that gives the fweep of the ribs ccc, $\mathrm{Bi}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. The curtain is drawn up by one line on each fide, as you fee the pullies fixed at the corner. The other parts need no explanation.


IS a Gothic Bed the fame as the former, except the tefter, which is flat. This cornice will look extremely well, if properly work'd. A is the tefter lath; ccc, $\Xi^{\circ} c$. are the pullies where the lines are fixed; $B$ is an ornament to be made of the lace or binding of the furniture.

## P L A TE XXX.

IS a Canopy-Bed with drapery curtains and vallens, and head-board. The dimenfions are all fix'd to the defigh. A is one-fourth of the tefter; $\mathbf{C}$ is a fmall oval dome in the infide, which begins at B; D is the outfide canopy; HH are frets or ornaments to decorate the infide; ee are the double laths; $f$ is the bed-poft ; g is the fide of the bedftead; $\mathrm{kkk}, \mathrm{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. is the place where the pullies are to be fixed to draw the curtains up with.

## P L A TE XXXI.

IS a Dome-Bed, the fides of the dome and cornice I have form'd into an elliptical form, to take off the feeming weight which a bed of this kind has, when the cornice runs ftraight. There are four dragons going up from each corner; the curtains and vallens are all in drapery. The head-board has a fmall Chinefe Temple, with a jofs, or Chinefe God; on each fide is a Chinefe man at worfhip; the outfide of the dome is intended to be japan'd, and Mofaic work drawn upon it; the other ornaments to be gilt ; but that is left to the will of thofe, who fhall pleafe to have it executed. AA is one quarter of the tefter, or plan with the ribs that are to form the dome; the diftance AA in the plan, is the diftance AA in the profile above, which divided in the manner you fee, will ferve to make all the other ribs. Take the diftance $\mathrm{A} b b \mathrm{~b}, \mathrm{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. and fet off at $\mathrm{a} a$; its rife is taken from the middle of the cornice to the greateft height or pitch of the dome, and divided into the fame number of divifions; and then obferving where they interfect in the upper profile of the rib, or hip, make them interfect in the fame divifion as below, which method ferves to make all the ref.

## PLATE XXXII.

IS a Chinefe Bed, the curtains and vallens are tied up in drapery, the tefter is canted at each corner, which makes a fort of an elliptical ornament or arch, and if well executed will look very well.
F is a quarter of the tefter, with frets cut through, and the covering feen betwixt. G is one-fourth of the oval dome, and E is the profile of it. D is the outfide

## [II]

outfide canopy, and the cant of the corner in the plan F is continued up the corner of the canopy ; B is the lath and ornament below it ; A is the profile of the cant of the corner of the tefter, which terminates into a point upon the poft; C is the bed-poft.

## P L A TE XXXIII.



IS two Breakfaft-Tables; the one has a ftretching rail, with feet canted and indented ; the other has a fhelf under the top with frets all round ; the front is cut out for a recefs for the knees, and two folding doors to open; the dimenfions are fixed to the defigns.

## P L A T E xxxiv.

IS two China or Breakfaft Tables, which will look extremely neat if well executed. A A are half the plans of the tops; b b are the frets to go round the tops; G is an ornament. (if chofe) to go betwixt the feet of the table that has the term feet.
P L A T E S XXXV. and XXXVI.

AR E two Sideboard Tables, with their proper dimenfions and mouldings at large, fo that there needs no farther explanation.

## P L A T E S XxxviI and XXXVIII.

ARE two Sideboard Tables; in plate XXXVII. I have put double feet, which is fometimes required, and has a very good effect. The mouldings are at large, and the dimenfions fix'd to the defign. Plate XXXVIII. has two different feet, which are both cut through, as likewife the rail ; the dimenfionspare alfo to the defign.

## P L A TES XXXIX. and XL.

PLATE xxxix. is a Gothic Table with different feet, the one folid, the other cut thro'; the folid foot is on the right hand; A is the fquare foot, and $\mathrm{bb}, \mathrm{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. the rails morticed into the foot g ; g is the plan of the moulding g ; Fe is the moulding for the top, drawn round the two front columns; Fe in the plan
plan $D$, is the moulding in the plan $D$, which goes round the frame; $e$ is the fmall aftragal which is turn'd upon the column.
Plate XL. is a Sideboard Table with two different forts of feet, the rail and feet all open, the mouldings at large on the right hand, the dimenfions are fix'd to the defign.

## P L A TES XLI. and XLII.

P
LATE XLI. is a Bureau Drefling-Table with it dimenfions and mouldings at large, ornamented with fretwork, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$.
Plate XLII. is for the fame ufe ; the dimenfions are fixed to the defign.

## PLATES XLIII. and XLIV.

TWO French Commode Tables. Plate XLIII. has its Dimenfions with a Scale; A is one half of the plan; B is the upright of the Table, and by the fcale you may take off its proportions.
Plate Xliv. is a Table which will have a very good effect; the ornament round the top may be omitted, if required. A is the plan of the top, with a proper fcale to take off its fize,

## PLATE XLV.

AFrench Commode Table with its proper ornaments ; fome part of the carving may be omitted, as the workman fhall think convenient. A is half the plan, $B$ is the upright of the Table ; C is the moulding for the top.

## P L A T E XLVI.

IS a French Commode Table with folding doors in the middle, and drawers at each end. There are two different defigns for the doors, and likewife two different forts of feet. The meafures are fpecified at the end. A is the whole plan of the Table; the dotted lines ccc, $\mathscr{G}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$, are a method for defcribing the frant; the ends are beft drawn by hand ; bb is the bignefs of the end drawers.

## $[13]$

## P L A E XLVII.

IS a French Commode Table, with doors or drawers in front, and drawers at each end ; the middle part may be made with fliding fhelves to hold cloaths. This Commode, made by a kkilful workman, and of fine wood, will give great fatisfaction ; the feet at each end are different for better choice. A is the half plan ; B the end drawer, \&c. the mouldings are at large on the right hand.

## PLATE XLVIII.

IS a French Commode Table with doors at each end, and drawers in the middle; the ornaments on each door are drawn differently, as likewife the terms that go down each corner ; the feet are not difagreeable to the defign, and I will venture to fay that this Table, if made by one who knows his bufinefs, will give great fatisfaction, and have a very fine appearance. A is the half plan; B the upright of the work, with a fcale to take off the dimenfions.

## P L A TE XLIX.

AWriting Table, the front feet to draw out, with a double rifing top, as in profile $D$; ee is the Table top, $h$ is a horfe that turns up; $G$ is part of the front rail morticed into the foot, which draws out with the front, and parts at C ; G is the end rail morticed into the foot, as you fee by the prick'd line; a is the end of the drawer, with its grooves for the flider and bottom as at a in the plan; $F$ is the turn'd columin glued into the corner of the foot.

## PLATEL. I

IS a Writing-Table, the front to draw out as the former ; the feet parts at hhh, $\Theta^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. and come out with the front rail. A is the plan of the Table with its partitions; g is a quadrant drawer for ink, fand, $\mathscr{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. D is the profile of the drawer-end; BB is the plan of the open part of the foot; ccc the plan of the moulding at the bottom; ff the projection of the Table top.

## [ 14 ] <br> P L A T E LI.

IS a Writing-Table, the two middle feet of which come out with the drawer; the drawers at each end are for fand, ink, paper, $\mathscr{O} c$. A is the plan of the Table; $B$ is the flap that rifes to write on if required; $C B$ is the whole flider that flides in the drawer fides as in the profile; F and DD are the end drawers; E is the profile of the Table.

## P L A TE LII.

IS a Gothic Writing-Table, with one long drawer at the top, doors at each end, drawers in the infide, and a recefs for the knees, as you fee in the plan $B$; the columins are fixed to the door, and open with them; $A$ is the whole plan; $\mathrm{hhh}, \mathscr{\sigma}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. is the columns in the plan Cddd, $\mathscr{\sigma} c . \mathrm{Eg}$ is the plan of the Table top; ff is the plan of the mouldings ff , which go round the columns; the dimenfions of every thing are fpecified to this defign. This Table has been made more than once from this defign, and has a better appearance when executed than in the drawing.

## P LA TES LIII. LIV. LV. and LVI.

ARE four Library Tables, with proper dimenfions fixed to each defign; they are generally made with doors on one fide of the Table, and upright fliding partitions, (to anfwer the different fizes of books) and drawers on the other fide. Thofe Tables are fo plain and intelligible, that no more is needful to be faid about them. They frequently ftand in the middle of a room, which requires both fides to be made ufeful.

## P L A T E LVII.

ALibrary Table, with all its dimenfions fixed to the defign. You have two different doors and terms. This Table is intended to have circular doors at each corner, which may be made for convenience at pleafure.

## P L A TES LVIII, and LIX.

PLATE LVIII. is a Gothic Library Table, the corners canted, and a Gothic ${ }_{3}^{3}$ column is fixed at each corner; then that fixed upon the doors, and opens with them. Plate LIX. is the plan of the Table with all its mouldings; aaa, \&c. are the places where the columns are to be fet; $A$ is the plan of the columns, with a fcale to take off the particulars of every member.

Fig. I. Plate LIX. is a method for working and mitering of mouldings of different projections. Suppofe B a quarter of a circle, or moulding, divided into nine parts, and the laft divifion into two parts ; then plan the moulding $B$ at $D$, and divide it into the fame number of parts; draw a diagonal, fuppofe $L L$, and where the divifions interfect in LL, draw the divifion in $A$; then raife perpendiculars from $A$, and you have the projection of the other moulding at B. Now where the perpendiculars 1234 , $\mathscr{\sigma}^{\circ} c$. interfects in B, draw ece, $\mathscr{\sigma}^{\circ} c$. to ddd, $\mathscr{O}^{\circ} c$. then where they interfect in ddd, are the points where the moulding is to be traced or drawn by hand. To cut the mitres, fuppofe the mouldings work'd at F.F, and fit for the mitres to be cut, draw a line crofs your mouldings $\mathrm{fff}, \mathscr{F}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. then take the diftance CL and fet it off at c $f$, and the divifions at $A$; then take the diftance eL, and fet it off at ef, and the divifions at D ; raife perpendiculars at C and E ; then draw the parallels eee, \&c. to the perpendiculars C and E , and where they interfect, are the points where you are to cut, directed by the diagonal line LL.

## P L A T E S LX. LXI. and LXII.

ARE three Library Book-Cafes of different forts, with their dimenfions and mouldings all fixed to the defigns. If you have occafion to alter their fizes, it would be well to keep as nigh the fame proportion as poffible; otherwife the upper doors may have but an ill appearance. It would be needlefs to fay any thing more about them, as their forms are fo eafy.
Thofe Book-cafes are all intended for glafs doors.

## P L A T E S LxiII. and Lxiv.

PLATE LXIII, is a Library Book-Cafe with all its dimenfions; and LXIV. is the mouldings at large, with a fcale calculated for that ufe; the method for making of it is this: Take the height of the top part of your book-cafe, from the upper part of the pedeftal to the top of the cornice, and divide it into twenty equal

## $\left[\begin{array}{ll}16\end{array}\right]$

parts; one of which is divided in three equal parts one way, and into four the other way; then divide one of thefe parts into twelve equal parts, as you fee fpecified, and draw a diagonal from corner to corner in one divifion, to take off an half, quarter, or three quarters, $\mathscr{O}^{\circ} c$. The mouldings are all drawn from this fcale, and this method muft be ufed for all the book-cafes in the book. This cornice is different from that in the defign, but there are other cornices of the fame fort with that in the drawing.

## PLATES LXV. and LXVI.

PLATE LXV. is a Library Book-Cafe. The dimenfions are all fix'd to the defign. Plate LXVI. is the mouldings at large, fet off by the fcale, with block cornice different from that in the book-cafe; the fcale is made after the fame method as that in the plate $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. Lxiv.

## P L A T E S LXVII. and LXVIII.

PLATE LXVII. is a Library Book-Cafe, with its profile and fcale; and LXVIII. is the mouldings all at large, fet off by the fcale, made in the fame method as plate Lxiv. This book-cafe will be very beautiful if neatly executed.

## P L A T ES LXIX. and LXX.

PLATE lxix. is a Library Book-Cafe in Perfpective'; the dimenfions are all fixed to the defign; and plate Lxx. are all the mouldings at large, with the fale made in the fame manner as in plate lxiv. It would be needlefs to fay any more of this book-cafe, as the defign demonftrates what it is.

## P L A T E S LXXI. and LXXII.

PLATE Lxxi. is a neat Gothic Library Book-Cafe, with a profile and fcale. This book-cafe, made by an ingenious workman, will have the defired effect. Plate lxxir. is the mouldings, all the fame, except the block cornice. The fcale is made after the fame manner as the preceding.

## [ 17 ]

## P L A T E S LXXIII. and LXXIV.

PLATE Lxxili. is a Gothic Library Book-Cafe, no way inferior to the fore=goingone ; the profile and fcale is on the right hand. Plate Lxxiv. is the mouldings at large, fet off by the fame fcale as the former. The cornice for this bookcafe is different from that in the defign.

## PLATES LXXV. and LXXVI.

PLA T E exxv. is a rich Gothic Library Book-Cafe, with Gothic columns fix'd upon the doors, to open with them ; the doors are different, but may be made alike if required. This defign is perhaps one of the beft of its kind, and would give me great pleafure to fee it executed, as I doubt not of its making an exceeding genteel and grand appearance; the upper doors are to be glazed. Plate lxxvi. is all the mouldings at large, with a plan of the column on the door. This is made after the method defcribed in lxiv.

## P L A T E LXXVII.

$I^{s}$S a Defk and Book-Cafe, with all its dimenfions and mouldings properly fixed.

## PLATES LXXVIII. and LXXIX.

PLATE LXXViir. is a Defk and Book-Cafe; the middle door is intended for glafs. The middle part of the Defk is drawers, and two defigns of doors at each end. Within the doors may be fixed upright partitions for books, which will be very convenient. The ornaments of this will make it look very agreeable; the meafures are all fixed. Plate cxxix. is the mouldings for it at large.

## P L A TES LXXX. and LXXXI.

PLATE lxxx. is a Defk and Book-Cafe in the Chinefe tafte; the doors are intended for glafs, and will look extremely well. The fmall columns in the canopy above the cornice, project forwards. The fretwork at the bottom of the Book-Cafe is for two fmall drawers; the dimenfions are fix'd to the defign. Plate Lxxxi. is the mouldings for it at large.

## $\left[\begin{array}{ll}18\end{array}\right]$

## P L A T E LXXXII.

IS a Defk and Book-Cafe, with ornaments on the fides and top of it, and two defigns of the defk part below, with dimenfions fixed to the whole. This, properly made, will look very well. The doors muft be glazed.

## P L A T E LXXXIII.

IS a fmall Defk and Book-Cafe in the Gothic tafte: The door is for glafs, and to be all in one; the bottom part to ftand upon a frame. The fwelling part at the bottom of the book-cafe is for a drawer; the dimenfions are all fixed to the defign. The infide of the desk is drawn below.

## P L A T E LXXXIV.

IS a Bureau Desk and Book-cafe, with a Gothic ornament on the top, and glafs doors to the book-cafe. The front of the desk is two different defigns for doors, or drawers; the fizes are fixed to the drawing.

## P L A T E S LXXXV. and LXXXVI.

ARE two Chefts of Drawers; the dimenfions and mouldings are all fixed to the defigns.

## P L A T E LXXVII.

IS a Cheft of Drawers upon a frame, of two different defigns. The door in the upper part is intended for glafs. A is the plan of the whole, with the fcale to take off the fize of every particular ; the mouldings are at large on the right hand.


#### Abstract

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## P L A TE LXXXVIII.

IS a Cheft of Drawers with fliding fhelves for cloaths. There are two defigns of doors for the top and bottom part. The top door is intended for glafs ; the fret at the top of the bottom part may be made into two drawers. A is the plan with the fcale. The mouldings are at large on the right hand.

## P L A T E Lxxyix.

$I^{s}$S a Bureau Dreffing-Chert and Book-Cafe; the middle door is for glafs, and drawers or doors on each fide ; the top neatly carved will look well; the fret in the bottom is intended for a drawer; A is the profile of the defign; the line B is the depth of the recefs for the knees; the mouldings are at large on the right hand.

## PLATE XC.

IS a Dreffing-Cheft (or Table) and Book-Cafe; the doors are all intended for glafs; the fret in the bottom is for the dreffing drawer; the lower part may be drawers or doors; the dimenfions are all fixed to the defign ; the mouldings are all at large on the right hand.

## P L A T E XCI.

IS a plain Cabinet intended for Japan, the mouldings are all at large, and the fizes fixed to the defign.

## PLATE XCII.

$\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{s}}$S a Cabinet with two different feet, and only one door; the other without the door fhews the defign of the infide; the mouldings are at large, and the dimenfions fixed to the Cabinet; the work that is upon the door, is to be carv'd neatly out of thin ftuff, and glued upon the pannel.

## P L A TE XCIII.

IS a Chinefe Cabinet with drawers in the middle part, and two different forts of doors at each end. The bottom drawer is intended to be all in one; the dimenfions and mouldings are all fixed to the defign. This Cabinet, finifhed according to the drawing, and by a good workman, will, I am confident, be very genteel.

## P L A T E XCIV.

IS a Gothic Cabinet without doors ; the fretwork at the bottom of the cabinet is intended for a drawer; the upper forms a fort of Gothic arches, fupported by whole terms in the middle, and half-ones at the ends, and drawers betwixt.

The faded parts B BB are intended to be open, and fretwork on the edge of the Shelves; the upper fretwork is cut through ; the mouldings are at large on the right hand, and a fcale to take off the particulars.

## PLATE XV.

AGothic Cabinet upon term feet; the middle is a door with 'columns glued to it; the doors and columns open together, and intended for glafs The ornaments and feftoons upon the glafs 'will look very well; the bottom drawer D is to be all in one, with two drawers above it; the other opening will hold Chinefe figures, or any thing elfe that may be thought agreeable. CB A are the mouldings at large, with a fcale to take off the particulars. The whole, if juftly finifhed, will make a handfome and elegant piece of furniture.

## PLATES XCVI. XCVII. and XCVIII.

CLOATHS Preffes or Chefs, which need no defrription, their meafures being all fixed to the defigns, and the fe of them is well known.

## PLATE XCIX.

ACloaths-Prefs, and a Cloaths-Cheft ; the cloaths-prefs has two doors, of different defigns; the dimenfions are all properly fix'd.

## PLATES C. and CI.

THREE other defigns of Cloaths Chefts ; one with a Gothic rail and different feet, and ornaments for the front. The other chef has two defigns; the one in the French tate, the other the Gothic. Either of the cheAts, when executed, will look exceeding well; the mouldings and dimenfions are all fixed to the defigns.

## PLATE GI.

AHigh Cloaths-Prefs, with two drawers in the bottom part. The meafures 2 and mouldings are all fpecified.

## PLATE CLII.

ACommode Cloaths Prefs, with two different defigns for the doors. B is the plan of the upper part, and A is the plan of the lower ; the dimenfions are all fecified, and mouldings at large, with a fret to go round the upper part.

## [ 20$]$ <br> PLATE CIV.

ACloaths Prefs, with a Commode pedeftal part, and different ornaments for the corners and feet, and different doors for the top part. Within the doors fliding fhelves are intended. The line A is the plan of the bottom part, and the line $B$ is the plan of the upper part with a proper fcale; the mouldings are at large on the right hand.

## PLATE CV.

ANeat China Cafe, with glafs-doors. The feet are cut through; the fretwork is glued upon the rail, and divided into three drawers at length; the fizes are all fixed to the defign, and mouldings at large on the right hand. The ends of the piece of work are intended to be the fame as the end doors. This defign is fo intelligible that it is needlefs to fay any more by way of explanation.

## PLATES CVI. and CVII.

PLATE cvi. is a China Cafe with glafs doors, and fretwork glued upon the pannels of the bottom doors. The fretwork upon the top part above the cornice is cut through. I have executed this defign, and it looks much better than in the drawing. The fizes are all fixed to the work.
Plate cviI. is the mouldings and fretwork for the above defign.

## PLATE CVIII.

IS a china Cafe with glafs in the doors and ends. You have two different feet, which, with the rail, are all cut through. This defign I have executed with great fatisfaction to the purchafer. The mouldings and dimenfions are all fixed to the drawings. This canopy projects more at the ends than in front, therefore the workman muft have recourfe to Plate Lix. Fig. I. for the proper directions to execute it.
PLATE CIX.

IS a very neat China Cafe upon a frame, with glafs doors in the front and ends; the profile is on the right hand ; betwixt the middle feet is a ftretcher, with a little eanopy, which will hold a fmall figure. This defign muft be executed by the hands of an ingenious workman, and when neatly japann'd will appear very beautiful.

## 22 ]

## PLATE CX.

IS a large China Cafe, with glafs doors ; the upper part, where the fmall columns are, is intended to be open ; the profile is on the right hand, and the fcale to take off the particulars. This defign is calculated purely for holding china, or for fome apartment, where it is frequently put. It will be needlefs to fay any thing in its praife, as I hope the defign will in fome meafure recommend itfelf, both for ufe and ornament.
P L A T E CXI.

AChina Cafe, not only the richeft and moft magnificent in the whole, but perhaps in all Europe. I had a particular pleafure in retouching and finifhing this defign, but fhould have much more in the execution of it, as I am confident I can make the work more beautiful and ftriking than the drawing. The proportion and harmony of the feveral parts will then be view'd with advantage, and reflect mutual beauty upon each other. The ornaments will appear more natural and graceful, and the whole conftruction will be fo much improv'd under the ingenious hand of a workman, as to make it fit to adorn the moft elegant apartment. The dimenfions and mouldings are all fpecified, and for making the canopy the artift is referred to Plate Lix. Fig. I.

## P L A T E CXII.

TWO defigns of hanging fhelves ; the profile for that with the canopy is upon the left hand.

## P L A T E CXIII.

TWO other defigns of hanging fhelves; the fhelf at $B$ is intended to have a a glafs door, for better fecurity, if required; $b$ is the profile of $B$; a is the profile of A ; the fcale is at bottom.

## PLATE CXIV.

TW O defigns of hanging fhelves, the one Gothic, the other in the Chinefe manner; the fcale and plan you have at bottom.

## PLATE CXV.

THIS is a defign of a Chinefe fhelf ftanding upon feet; A is the profile of it ; the fcale is at the bottom. It will be very neat, if made by a good hand.

## PLATE CXVI.

TH IS defign, if executed by a good workman will be very neat. C is the plan of the fhelf; A is the profile of the whole; B is the profile of the circular work B ; the fcale is fixed to take off the dimenfions.

## PLATE CXVII.

AChina Shelf upon feet, with a dome top. B is the plan of the fhelf, and A is the profile of the defign, with a fcale to take off the particulars.
PLATE CXVIII.

THIS defign will look exceeding well, if executed and japann'd neatly. The fretwork at the ends is defigned for doors; the fupporters for the canopy at each end ftand at the corners, and are joined together in the middle. The feet at the bottom are pierced through; all the other parts are exceedingly eafy. A is the plan with a fcale.

## PLATE CXIX.

THIS defign of a Chinefe Shelf, I hope will afford fome fatisfaction to the beholders, if rightly executed. It is very light but ftrong, and will, if I am not miftaken, be allowed among the beft that has ever been made. The fretwork at the ends is intended for doors; $A$ is the plan of the whole; BB, $\mathfrak{G}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. are the plans of bbb; the fcale is below the plans.

## PLATE CXX.

THREE Candle-ftands; the ftand B is compofed of fretwork; three of thofe are to be glued together to make the whole compleat. A is the plan of a; the others need no farther explanation to a workman.

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\text { PLATE } \left.{ }^{24} \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{I}}\right] \quad \text { CXXI. }
$$

THREE Candle-ftands. Thefe are all intended to hold a certain number of candles; as that on the left hand to hold Ceven; the middle fand to hold three at the fides, and a brafs branch in the middle, on the top, with more; that on the right hand is for three brafs branches, and one large one on the top. You have likewife a plan of the claws, with their projections. The heights are all fix'd, but may be made higher if requifite.

P L A T E CXXII.
$T$ HREE Candle-ftands in a different tafte; the heights are fixed, and the defigns fo plain, that little needs be faid to a workman, and a gentleman wants no directions.

PLATE CXXIII.
THREE defigns of Stands, intended for carving, and nothing of directions can be faid concerning them, as their being well exeçuted depends on the judgment of the workman.

P L A T E S CXXIV. and CXXV.
CIX different defigns of Fire-Screens. Plate cxxiv. A and B, are two FireScreens, each with two leaves. The fretwork round the paper of each may be cut through; the other is a Screen upon a pillar and claw, to flide up and down at pleafure.

In Plate cxxv. the Screen at A is for two leaves, and will look very well when open. It will be beft for burnifhed gold. The other two are on pillars and claws, and I flatter myfelf they are among the beft of the fort.

PLATES CXXVI. and CXXVII.
1 LATE cxxvi. two defigns of Horfe Fire-Screens. Thefe Screens are intended to flide up, out of the pillars that are on each fide; $A$ and $B$ is the profile of the two different claws; the fizes are fix'd to the fcreens.

Plate exxvir. is two other defigns of Horfe Fire-Screens; the carver muft be the man to execute this fort of work. A and B is the profile of the claws.

## [ 25 ]

## PLATES CXXVIII, and cxxix.

SIX defigns for Tea-Chefts. AAA, $\Xi^{\circ} c$. are the plans for them. All the fcales are below the plans; the cheft in plate cxxix. on the left hand, is ins, tended to be made of filver, $\Xi^{\circ}$ c. and chafed.

## PLATE CXXX.

FOUR plans or defigns for Tea-Trays or Voiders, with a proper fret annexed to each plan.

## P L A T E S cxxxi. and cxxxir.

PLATE cxxxi. is three Brackets for Buftos, ©8\%. AAA are the plans of each.

Plate cxxxir. is three other Brackets for the fame ufe; the fmall ones below are made out of thin wood; an half one is faftened to the back, and projects to the front of the fhelf, as that on the left hand.

## PLATES CXXXIII, and CXXXIV.

PLATE cxxxiII. is three different defigns of Brackets for marble Slabs; A and B the ornaments for the front rails. Plate cxxxiv. is three other defigns for marble Slabs; A is a front rail that will ferve for both tables.

## P L A TES CXXXV. and CXXXVI.

PLATE cxxxv. is two defigns of Clock-cafes; that on the right hand has terms up the middle part; A is the plan of the body part; ee is the plan of the terms at the corners; $B$ is the plan of the head; $C$ is the vafe at top; D is the projection of the cornice; that on the left hand has an ornament upon the door; A is the plan of the body part; B is the plan of the head; c the projection of the cornice; and $b$ the column. Plate cxxxvi. is two other defigns of the fame kind; the one has Gothic columns up the corners, with a commode pedeftal; the body part of the other, is in the manner of a term ; their plans are below the defigns.
 W O defigns of Table Clock-cafes; the fcales and half-plans are fixed below; the care: E plan of the E is the ornament down the cants; c the bale at the bottom, and D the plan of the cornice.

## P L A T E CXXXVIII.

TWO defigns of Table Clock-cafes, with the fcale, and half the plans of both; that on the right hand has terms, or an attic fory above the columns; c is its plan; D is the plan of the bafe; A is the projection of the cornice ; ef is the plan of the columns at the corners. That on the left hand, efpecially, will, I hope, give great pleafure to the purchafer, and if executed by a fine workman, will make the defired appearance. The ornament that goes round the glafs is intended to open, or be for the door ; c is its plan; B the projection of the bafe; A is the plan of the cornice ; ef is the plan of the columns. You have the fale they were drawn by.

## P L A TES CXXXIX. and CXL.

PLATE CXXXIX. is fix different defigns of Bed-cornices. Plate CXL. is four different defigns of Gerandoles to hold candles, very proper for illuminating of rooms, $\mathscr{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## PLATES CXLI. CXLII. CXLIII. CXLIV. CXLV. CXLVI. and CXLVII.

ARE all different defigns of Pier-Glafs Frames, and other ornaments, which I hope will give fatisfaction to thofe who have them made.

## P L A T E CXLVIII.

F OUR defigns of Slab Frames, which I refer to the tafte and judgment of the fkillful workman.

## 27 ] <br> P L A TE CXLIX.

EIGHT different defigns of Shields, very proper for the openings of pediments, $\Xi^{\circ} c$.

## PLATES CL. CLI. CLII. CLIII. CLIV.

## CLV. and CLVI.

AGreat variety of different Frets, very proper for ornaments in the cabinet and chair branches, and may be very ufeful in other arts.

## PLA TES CLVII. CLVIII CLIX. and CLX.

A
Variety of Chinefe railing, very proper for gardens and other places, and may be converted (by the ingenious workman) to other ufes.
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Clock Cafes.



Sable Clock Cases

Table Clock Cafes.


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[^0]:    Printed for the AUTHOR, and fold at his Houfe in St. Martin's-Lane. Mdccliv. Alfo by T. Osborne, Bookfeller, in Gray's-Inn; H. Piers, Bookfeller, in Holborn; R. Sayer, Printfeller, in Fleetftreet; J. Swan, near Northumberland-Houfe, in the Strand. At Edinburgh, by Meffrs. Hamilton and Balfour: And at Dublin, by Mr. John Smith, on the Blind-Quay.

[^1]:    T. Chirhpendale inv" et del.

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